BILL PASSED THE

Agreement Reached as to Appropriations for the District.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CLAUSE

Charities to Continue as Now for Another Year.

MR. GROUT ON THE TUNNEL

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Teller presented to the Senate the final conference report on the District appropriation bill, announcing a complete agreement between the two houses. This was precisely along the line indicated in last evening's Star. The electric light trouble was compromised so as to give both companies the right to use conduits inside the city notwithstanding the recent accision of the Supreme Court of the District. The following paragraph was inserted to take the place of the original Senate amendment 99, and the Pitney amendment adopted by the House the other evening.

"Provided. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, under such reasonable restrictions as they may prescribe, authorize any existing electric light company having overhead wires to maintain and use for a period of eight months, and no longer, its existing poles and over-head wires west of Rock creek, in places outside of the existing fire limits of the city of Washington and of the District of Columbia: and any such overhead wire system may be extended west of Rock creek and outside of said fire limits, to continue only for the said period of eight months; and at the end of said period all right or authority hereby conferred shall cease. And the said Commissioners may also authorize any such existing electric light company to construct and use, under such regulations as the Commissioners may fix, condults for the reception of ex-isting overhead wires within the territory formerly known as Georgetown, and to extend the same by an aggregate of not more than one and a quarter miles of conduit in the same territory. And the United States Electric Lighting Company may extend its underground conduits and wires east of Rock creek, and within the said fire limits, to Mount Pleasant and Washington and Columbia Heights, under such regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may prescribe. The House agreed to permit the Senate to strike out, by amendment No. 100, that paragraph inserted in the bill by the House requiring a reduction in the price of electricity for light or power purposes to 75 per cent of the prices January 1, 1896.

The Charities Amendment.

The House agreed to all the Senate amendments as to charities down to and including No. 191, which struck out the blanket provision inserted by the House appropriating \$94,700 for the general charity fund and substituting therefor substantially the old schedule of specific appropriations. In the amendment No. 195, ap-propriating \$30,000 for the Columbia Hospital for Women, the House agreed to all of the Senate amendments except the provision that no part of the money appro-priated for charities shall be paid for the purpose of maintaining or aiding any church or religious denomination, that declaration having been embodied in another paragraph of the bill. This provision was in the form of the following paragraph, inserted separately before the Senate amendment providing for a joint select 'And it is hereby declared to be the policy

of the government of the United States to make no appropriation of money or property for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or alding by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or resociety which is under sectarian or eccles-lastical control. And it is hereby enacted that from and after the 30th day of June, 1897, no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia shail be paid to any church or religious denom ination or to any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical

for a joint committee to investigate the question of local charities with some minor emendments, including within the scope of the commission's inquiry certain matters suggested by the addition of the declaration of policy just quoted. The last few lines of the amendment were stricken out, and in their stead the following paragraph was inserted: "Said committee is authortzed to sit during the recess and the neces-sary expenses of the committee, including elerical and stenographic work, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, on the certificate of the chairman of the

Mr. Vest's Objection.

Before a vote was taken in the Senate on agreeing to this report. Mr. Vest announced his opposition to the charities provision as agreed upon in conference. He objected to as being absolutely inhuman that provision which stated that under no circumstances after June 30, 1897, shall there be any provision for any hospital or to any asylum or institution under the control feelingly of the possibilities arising from such a provision, citing the contingency of a church becoming unable to maintain an orphan asylum or a hospital, and he drew the picture of the charges of such institutions being turned into the streets.

The debate was drifting off into a discussion of the fibancial question, when Mr. Teller brought it back and made a brief statement in regard to the charities sched-ule, after which the report was concurred

In the House of Representatives the introduction of the report gave rise to a lergthy partisar debate, in which speeches were made by Representatives Grout, Linton, Cannon. Sayers, Dockery and Dingley. ton, Cannon. Sayers, Dockery and Dingley. With the exception of Messrs. Grout and Linton all of these speakers withheld their remarks for revision. Mr. Grout made a brief explanation of the conference report and said that the bill as finally passed was much larger than the bill for the last two years, being indeed the largest District bill ever passed by the two houses, yet Mr. Grout thought that the conferees had succeeded in keeping the bill within reasonable limits. As it went over to the Senate from the House it carried \$5,418,-960.39, to which the Senate added \$1,866. 179.93. Of this amount of increase put on by the Senate that body yielded in con-ference \$1.380.056.94 and the House yielded \$486,122.00, leaving an aggregate of appro-priations in the bill of \$5,005,082.48.

The Aqueduct Tunnel. Mr. Grout made an explanation as fol-

lows concerning the striking out of the provision for the completion of the aqueduct tunnel: "Now, one word about an item which

was stricken from the bill and which has been a subject of much criticism in another place as well as in the public prints of the city. I refer to the proposal to resume work on what is known as the Lydecker tunnel, upon which there has heretofore been expended, as gentlemen may generally know (though some may not), between two and three million dollars, to been a subject of much criticism in anbring water from the reservoir above Georgetown to the new reservoir up by the Soldiers' Home, which is still empty, carrying the water through an underground conduit, in some places 170 feet beneath the surface.

"Well, it was abandoned five or six years after the expenditure of this large sum of money, not only as an impraoticable scheme, but because there was a wicked waste of money in conducting the work, on account of certain frauds which were discovered. Recently a board of engineers has examined this tunnel, and they recommend that an appropriation be made which it is believed it can be made available for use. That report, however, was not submitted to the House committee on not submitted to the House committee on appropriations. The proposition was put in on the bill in the Senate. In fact, it was too late for the House committee to act upon it. We had, therefore, no investiact upon it. We had, therefore, no investi-gation of the matter. The amendment of the Senate called for some \$100,000 appro-priation now, and involved the total ex-penditure of nearly \$900,000.

Wanted to Investigate. "Now, Mr. Speaker, for one I want to

say for myself, and I also speak the sentiments of my associates in that conference, I felt unwilling to enter upon an expendi ture of that sum until we could take the matter more carefully under consideration could, in short, talk it over with the gentle-men who made this report, and ask them certain questions touching, first, if you please, the practicability of clearing out the silt that would certainly form in the tunnel and yet keep up the supply of water to those dependent on the tunnel for water. I do not say that the scheme is an imprac-ticable one; but my mind was not clear. I wanted the information I have indicated: also information on other points. It may be all right; I do not know. I want a chance, before I consent to this expendi-ture to ask these gentlemen who recomture, to ask these gentlemen who recom-mend the completion of the turnel about several important matters connected with it; and all your conferees were of the same opinion. We wanted more informasame opinion. We wanted more information upon the subject, and we resisted this item, which was stricken out of the bill in the conference. When I know more about it I may be for it first and last. Congress has been soundly berated by the District press for not having entered on the scheme, and now before we take it up again I think we should be sure it is the best way to furnish an additional simply of best way to furnish an additional supply of

water.
"I will also say, in further explanation. that your conferees were not clear but that the present supply of water is fully equal to the immediate necessities of the city.

Water Supply Enough. "The fact is, at the time this tunnel was abandoned, or soon after, and to take the place, in part at least, of this tunnel, some six or seven hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for a high-pressure service on Capitol Hill, which is but just completed. It was also said that the dam at the Great Falls was not high enough to supply the aqueduct with all the water it would carry, and that it should be increased in height An appropriation was accordingly made for that purpose, and the dam was raised. It was also ascertained that the aqueduct was about one-fourth full of a silt sedi ment; an appropriation of \$14,000 was made in the last appropriation bill to clean it out. That work is now about completed, and when the increased volume of water is turned into the aqueduct by reason of

is estimated that the supply of water will be increased 25 per cent, and your con-ferees were not at all certain but the increased supply would meet all the demands for some time to come. Not having full information on this point we put in a provision calling on the Secretary to investigate and report on the subject. "Mr. Speaker, there is another considera-tion in this connection: Sewers should go ahead of an increased water supply in this as in every city, for which we have liberally provided in this bill. When we get the

the raised dam at Great Falls, and when

the aqueduct is thoroughly cleaned out, it

sewers under way we will then be sure to have plenty of water.
"As to the charities, I will say that after fully considering the sectarian question in-volved your conferees finally concluded to agree to the same limitation attached to the Indian appropriation bill as to sec-tarian schools; and principally for the rea-son that the House had already agreed to

Mr. Linton's Congratulations. Mr. Linton congratulated Congress and the people of the country upon the outcome of the acrimonious controversy over the sectarian question. He believed that the enactment of the provisions on the Indian and District appropriation bills would effectually put a stop to the agitation at the Capitol, and will use a better feel-ing among the citizens. The other speeches that followed were of a political character. So much time was consumed that finally Mr. Richardson moved to adjourn, but on

appeals being made to him, he withdrew the motion, and, without a division, the conference report was agreed to, thus finally passing the bill.

The bill was enrolled rapidly, and the signatures of the two presiding officers were announced at the evening session.

THE NATIONAL SAENGERFEST. It Has Ben Disappointing as Re-

gards Attendance. Ten thousand persons filled the exposition auditorium at Pittsburg Tuesday night, in attendance upon the Saengerfest concert. There was a matinee concert in the afternoon. The feature of the matinee was the rendition of three patriotic songs by a choir of 3,000 children from the public schools of Pittsburg and Allegheny. They sang under the direction of Professor Mc Cargo of Pittsburg, beginning with "America," then "Our Fair Land Forever" and the "Watch on the Rhine." The children had been trained but three weeks, yet their rendition was splendid, and never to be forgotten. In the chorus of the second song occurs the line "The flag that never lost a star." As this bar was sung the had been provided, converting the stage upon which they stood into a crater of color, from which pealed forth the fresh roices of boys and girls from ten to thirteen years old.

teen years old.

The honors at the night concert were carried off by A. L. Guille, the French singer, and Katharine Lohse Klafsky.

A Story About Bourke.

Richard V. Oulahan in the Brooklyn Eagle. Capt. John G. Bourke of the army, who died in a Philadelphia hospital Monday, and whose remains were interred in the Arlington National cemetery today, was a man of considerable talent and wide popularity. His literary work and archaeological and anthropological researches made him known in the book world, while his record as an Indian fighter gained him an enviable reputation among his army com-rades. He was one of the representatives of the government on the tour throughout the country given the delegates to the Pan-American congress, and during the journey became greatly attached to three of the newspaper men who accompanied the party. Last week, while on his way to Philadelphia to undergo the operation which resulted in his death, he stopped over in New York to see one of the news paper men referred to. Capt. Bourke told him that he had no hope of surviving the operation, and had come merely to request that the newspaper man and his two jour-

nalistic colleagues of the Pan-American trip would attend his funeral. "I don't want any generals with me in the journey to Arlington," he said, "but I do want you fellows. I've two last requests only to make. One is that I be buried in my uniform and the other that you three boys be with me when the bugler sounds taps." And so it came to pass that three humble pencil-pushers watched the body of their gallant friend lowered into its grave today, and none there mourned

more deeply than they. Capt. Bourke had many stories to tell of his adventures, and he always told them well. The way he outgeneraled the Mex-lcan government was one of his favorites and he used to chuckle in telling it. He was stationed with his troops along the Mexican border at one time, and as there wasn't much to do, he made a little jour-ney into Mexico in search of archaeological remains. He was fortunate enough to find the ruins of an Aztec village, and had prepared for an intellectual treat, when a letachment of Mexican soldiers came him and directed him to return to his side of the border. Capt. Bourke could do noth-ing but obey, for he knew he had no authority to cross the boundary line, armed and in uniform, except in pursuit of hostile Indians, an agreement between the two governments giving reciprocal advantages in that regard. A few days later Capt Bourke and his men saw three hostiles, and away the troop went in pursuit. The Indians passed over the border and made directly for the ruins Capt. Bourke had inspected. Here, however, the trail was lost, and the captain decided that his men and horses needed a rest after their hard riding. For several days he regaled himself to the utmost among stones and monu-ments of bygone times, unmolested by the Mexican troops, for he was clearly within the international agreement, and then marched back to the border. The point in the story lies in the fact that the three hostiles had been hired by Capt. Bourke to assist him in his intention to make a full investigation of the ruins, and when he re-turned to camp on the American side of the Rio Grande they were there to receive

President of Washburne College. The trustees of Washburne College at Topeka have elected George M. Horrick president, to succeed Peter Mc-Vicar, who was compelled to resign be-cause of sickness. Mr. Horrick was for several years western secretary of the Congregational Educational Society, with headquarters at Chicago.

him with extended palms and greedy eyes

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Good Women Discuss the Needs of Methodist Missions.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THEIR SUPPORT

Other Business Transacted at the Annual Meeting.

NEXT YEAR'S WORK

The annual meeting of the woman's board of home and foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which began Saturday last at Mount Vernon Place Church, closed at noon today, and adjourned to meet in Birmingham, Ala., in June,

The proceedings of the final session were very interesting. At the suggestion of Miss M. L. Gibson of Kansas City, and indorsed by Miss Belle L. Bennett of Kentucky, the members of the board enthusiastically pledged themselves to secure 100,000 members for the missionary society, and to raise \$100,000 for the missionary cause during the year.

Bishop Hurst of the M. E. Church was introduced to the board, and he made an address, expressing his regret that the board had not been able to arrange for a visit to the site of the American University, and urged the members of the board to project great things for God.

Shortly after Bishop Hurst closed his address he was presented by Mrs. Wightman with an autograph letter written by John Wesley in 1789, one year before his death. The bishop accepted the valuable gift, and assured Mrs. Wightman that he would de-posit the letter in the archives of the American University.

Mrs. Trueheart made an address, in which she stated that her feelings were wounded when last evening Mrs. Swindell made her peech in advocacy of the separation the offices of secretary for home and for-

eign affairs respectively.

Mrs. Swindell rose to a question of personal privilege, and said that she meant nothing personal to Mrs. Trueheart in her remarks, but that in carrying on the work of the church, the woman was nothing and the church everything. Rev. Dr. Swindell made a few remarks, and after singing an appropriate selection and the pronouncing of the benediction, President Wightman declared the annual meeting at an end. The most strenuous efforts were made on the part of many of the members to com-plete the business which called them to-gether last evening, as many of the ladies, some of whom live in the far south, are anxious to reach their homes before Sun-

day, but it was found impossible to do so. Despite the hurry of business last night the board found time to adopt, by a unanimous vote, a letter to Bishop Hurst of the M. E. Church, which read as follows: "It would afford the woman's board of missions profound gratification to visit, under your conduct, the site for the American University, and, while standing upon that sacred sward, to unite in singing our national anthem, with a prayer to the God of Nations that our beloved land may ever be the synonym of faith, freedom and fed-

We would be glad to identify the spot where the college for scientific temperance instruction will rear its pure front; we covet to gather where the college for missionaries is to be builded, and from that mount of vision behold the trained and well-equipped army issuing thence to the peaceful con-

quest of the world.

"Through the pressure of business we must forego the great pleasure, but assure you of our joy that this magnificent ideal is already crystallizing in beautiful reality, and we pray that in fulfilling the weighty responsibility resting upon you, you will have the co-operation of all lovers of the Gospel and its Divine Author, and be endued with amplitude of blessing by the Holy Shirt!

Appropriations for Missions The devotional services of the evening were conducted by Rev. Dr. I. W. Canter, pastor of Mt. Vernon Place Church, and after the transaction of some routine business Mrs. S. C. Trueheart read the report of the missionary committee. The appropriations, as finally agreed upon, were: China, \$27,950; Mexico, \$37,950; Brazil, \$14. 250; Indian territory, \$6,150; contingent expenses, \$6,000; to assist in paving the sala ries of three ladies in Japan, \$1,500; total,

Mrs. Wightman urged the delegates to use their best endeavors to raise a special fund of \$26,000 to be used in the extension of the work in the foreign field, and pledges for the greater part of that amount were made by those present. When the report of a special committee appointed to consider the official relations

of Mrs. S. C. Trueheart, the acting secretary for foreign affairs, was submitted, it found to contain a recommendatio retary for home affairs at the last meeting of the general conference, be empowered to act also as secretary for foreign affairs until the quadrennial election in 1898.

An Objection Raised. Mrs. Swindell of the North Carolina con-

ference raised quite a breeze by asserting that the action of the committee was unconstitutional, and that it was the duty of the board to elect a secretary for foreign affairs to succeed Mrs. McGavock, who died since the last annual meeting of the board, and whose place has since been filled by Mrs. Trueheart. Mrs. Swindell said further that she had consulted Bishop Wilson, who wrote the constitution for the government of the mission board, and also an eminent judge, and both declared that the board must elect a secretary to succeed Mrs. Mc-Gayock at this meeting. Miss Gibson, principal of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, said she consulted Bishop Hendrix on the

subject before she came to the meeting of clearly within the province of the board to empower Mrs. Trueheart to continue to act as foreign secretary while holding the of-fice of secretary for home affairs. By this time it was quite evident that the board intended to adopt the report of the committee, and, foreseeing this, Mrs. Swindell again took the floor and said: "I want the recording competent the recording competent to the recording c he recording secretary to put it down in big letters that there is one member of the woman's board who has the courage of her convictions and who will not see the stitution of her missionary society violated without entering her protest." No one else showing a desire to speak on the subject, the chair called for a vote on the report, and it was adopted with but one dissenting

vote-that of Mrs. Swindell. Missionary Work in Japan. During the discussion of the report it was developed that the woman's board had long desired to take up the missionary work in Japan, and that it was the wish of the general board, which is composed of the board of bishops and some of the leading general officers of the church, that they should do so, but in view of the fact should do so, but in view of the fact missionary year were largely in excess of the sum appropriated for any one year for a long time and far in advance of what the long time and lar in advance of which the receipts have been during any preceding twelve months, it was considered out of the power of the woman's board to comply with the request of the general board at

this time. A committee, consisting mainly of the A committee, consisting mainly of the executive officers of the woman's board, was, however, appointed to confer with the general board previous to the next annual meeting of the former, and see if the matter can be arranged so as to take effect immediately, subsequent to the meeting of the woman's board at Birmingham,

One of the reasons advanced by Mrs. Trueheart for desiring to take up the Japan work was stated by her to be, "Our brothers (meaning the bishops and other members of the general board) are good to us, and we want to be good to them whenever we can."

Birmingham Chosen.

President Wightman called for nomina tions for the place of meeting next year. Mrs. Brandon of the North Alabama conference Lominatel Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. Swindell named Raleigh. Mrs. Brandon promised the members that if they selected her city the delegates to the an-nual meeting of the board "would have one of the prettiest churches in the south-land to hold their sessions in, and would

be entertained with queenly hospitality."
Mrs. Swindell spoke in warm terms of the
desirableness of Raleigh, and Miss Belle
Bennett of Kentucky, in a very humorous
speech, suggested Frankfort as a suitable senect of Kentucky, in a very humorous speech, suggested Frankfort as a suitable place. There was certainly, she said, great need there for mission work. New Orleans and several other fittes were also suggested, but Birmingham feceived the largest vote, more than enough to secure the prize, and this vote was later made unanimous. Mrs. A. W. Wilsen of Baltimore, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the committee's report, which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the board to the official board of Mt. Vernon Place Church and the members thereof for their hospitality; to Judge Campbell of the State Department for arranging with the Chinese minister for a reception to the members of the board, and to the minister for granting the same, an act, as stated in the report, which is regarded by the board as an event of special significance; to Bishop A. W. Wilson for the sermon delivered by him before the board Sunday last; to the California lady, who, while requiring that her name be kept secret, presented the board, through Mrs. J. P. Campbell, a missionary, who has recently returned from China, with a set of diamonds, valued at \$500, which are to be sold and the money deposited with the of diamonds, valued at \$500, which are to be sold and the money deposited with the treasurer of the board as a nucleus for a fund to establish the McGaroch Institute at Shanghai, China, as a memorial to the late Mrs. McGaroch; to The Star, for the reports published daily of the proceedings of the board and incidents relating thereto, and to several persons who aided the board in various ways.

At the day meeting the board, upon mo-tion of Miss Belle Bennett of Kentucky, adopted a resolution "that it was the sense of the board that each conference in the connection of the iM. E. Church South ought to make an effort to support at least one missionary, either in the home or for-

Mexican Missions Provided For. The report of the subcommittee on the Mexican missions occupied the greater portion of the morning session, but was adopted without a negative vote. The principal appropriations were as follows: Mexican border conference missions, \$18,015; northern Mexican conference missions, \$8,550; central Mexican conference, \$11,040. Miss Nannie E. Holding, assistant secretary of the board, was requested in the report to compile a careful statement of the value of the board's property in Mexico, and of the

debts remaining thereon, for the informa-tion of the members. A resolution was adopted "that the money appropriated for the purchase of property in Guadalayarro, and which was to have been paid in yearly installments of \$1,000 each, be completed at once by the payment of the remaining \$3.000." Mrs. C. Price Brown of Los Angeles, Cal., was elected organizer to extend the interests of the board on the Pacific coast. The report of the finance committee, which was adopted, recommended that the president of the board be allowed \$200 for expenses in presenting the work of the board before various public and other gatherings; that the office of secretary of foreign missions be made a salaried position at \$1,200 a year; also that the occupant of the place be allowed an additional \$250 for performing the duties of secretary for home affairs and \$250 for office expenses. A number of other appropriations of interest only to the members of the board

RAPID PAPER MAKING.

A Chunk of Timber Converted Into s Newspaper in Short Order.

How rapid strides the manufacture of best be illustrated by the following report April 17, 1866, an experiment was undertaken at the paper mill of Elsenthal, near Grafenau, to determine the time taken to convert wood, at that time standing in the forest, into paper, at the same time producing a newspaper complete and ready for mailing. Notary Bott, in Grafenau, records the following appertaining to the matter: "I proceeded, accompanied by two manufacturers, Arthur and Curt Menzel, to the tate forest, situated near Frauenberg, close saw, deprived of their outer bark by other machine and split by a splitting chine. The wood was then sent to the planishing mill, where five machines were in readiness to receive it. After this had chine, which, in conjunction with other material, prepared it for the paper machine proper. This process completed, the fluid matter contained in aforementioned machine was put in an iron vat, and then the paper machine began to operate. At 9:34 I received the first perfect sheet of paper, completing the process from hewing the trees in the wood to the presentation f the first complete sheet in one hour and fifty-nine minutes.

"With a few sheets of this paper I went by carriage, accompanied by Messrs. Men-zel, to the printing establishment of Mr. Charles Morsal, at Grafenau, which is situated about two miles from the paper mill at Elsenthal. At 10 o'clock I was in possession of No. 32 of the Grafenauer Anzeiger (Advertiser), dated April 18, 1896 It therefore took a period of two hours and twenty-five minutes to convert wood, which was in its natural condition at 7:35 in the morning, into a complete newspaper.

TAUGHT A DOG TO SING.

New York Central Engineer Claims He Accomplished the Feat.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. John Porter, a New York Central en gineer, has a dog that he is teaching to sing. Roger, the dog, has been trained to perform every time a member of the Porter family opens the plane. In showing off the other day he kept time to the accompaniment. His style of singing was by yelping in time to the notes played on the instrument. When it ran soft and low, his voice sank almost to a growl; when the notes rose in loud strains Roger pointed his nose to the ceiling and sang a wild, long wail of pathos in such treble as was never heard. When it was all over and the last note of the music had sounded, he wagged his tail and walked around to each one of the company for congratulations It was several months ago that the Por-ters first learned that they had sheltered this musical prodigy, and they and their neighbors have been having infinite amusement with him ever since. By dint of all he practice they have given him, Roger has improved vastly. He has learned song and can distinguish from the first few notes of the accompaniment what selection is expected of him, and he sings them with all the feeling that a dog could have, and vastly more than some people seem capable of. There is only one thing that will stop him in the middle of a song, and that is to be laughed at. If he is laughed at he stops short, goes back under the plane and stares contemptuously at the ill mannered people until they go away and leave him. WHEN THE TEMPEST SWIRLS.

The Big Modern Steel-Ribbed Buildings Comparatively Safe.

From the Chicago Record, While there were no typical "skyscraper" buildings actually in the path of the tornado at St. Louis, the pressure of two buildings of "Chicago construction" afforded an interesting test of the endurance of edifices of this kind. The buildings were practically uninjured.

As to how they would have fared if they had been in the center of the disturbance there is no way of knowing, but the evilence indicates that so far as any human nandiwork may resist elemental upheavals, the sky-scrapers can do it. The people occupying the tall buildings in Chicago may rest reasonably assured that so far as the improbable event of a Chicago tornado is concerned, they run no more danger than they would if in smaller build-ings or on the ground. The construction is such as to make the entire building one united column of steel, sufficiently pliant to yield slightly to wind pressure and almost impossible to break. As an actual fact, the tornado-resisting

qualities of any structure can never be fully ascertained, because there is no knowing what power a storm may develop.

A tornado sufficiently strong to drive enormous blocks of stone out of a bridge and upset locomotives could probably damage anything which stood in its way.

The celebration of the golden jubilee of Archbishop Elder was begun at Cincinnati

ACADEMIC HONORS

Commencement Exercises at the Convent of the Visitation.

PREMIUMS AND MEDALS AWARDED

Those Who Have Shown Proficiency in Their Studies.

GOOD PROGRAM

The Academy of the Visitation, Connecticut avenue, will soon celebrate its golden jubilee. Today was the forty-sixth annual distribution of premiums, and the scene in the music hall this morning was the attractive picture with which all the friends of this institution of learning are so long familiar. The platform, with the planes and harps, set amid palms and flowering plants, the pyramids of crowns, and premiums, with here and there gold and silver medals shining, were incidental attractions, but the young ladies and little girls themselves made a large part of the beauty of the picture. Some of the older pupils were on the stage, and the others sat on white-covered benches in front of it. Rev. Father Lee, rector of St. Matthew's Church; Rev. Dr. Stafford, Rev. Charles M. Bart and other clergymen were present on the platform. The entrance march, "Marche Slave," Tschalkowsky, was played by Misses Bertha Carroll, Re-gina Elliot, Edith Brown and Adele Gh-son. A delightful program of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed by the awards of premiums, followed.

The Program.

It consisted of chorus, "The Hermit's Harp," F. Abt; "La Belle au Bois Dormant," ballet, Tschaikowsky; pianos, Misses Edith Grimes, Margaret Devine, Dolores Morton and A. Gibson; "Meditation," Geo. Morton and A. Gibson; "Meditation," Geo. A. Mietzke; violin, Miss Bertha Lucas; harps, Misses R. Elliot and Clara Ross; planos, Misses E. Grimes and B. Carroll; song, "Eternemente," A. Moscheron, Miss Angela Small; harp, Miss R. Elliot; violin, Miss B. 'Lucas; "Valse Brillante," quartet, Moszowski; planos, Misses Carrie Gibson, B. Carroll, E. Brown and D. Morton; vocal quartet, "La Carlia," G. Rossini, Misses A. Gibson, G. Small, A. Small and Josie Foertsch; plano, Miss E. Grimes; original A. Gibson, G. Small, A. Small and Josie Foertsch; plano, Miss E. Grimes; original essay, "On the Christian Home," by Miss E. Brown; read by Miss Marie Webster; harp solo, "Fantalsie Op. 35," Parish Alvars, Miss Clara Ross; song, "The Two Languages," P. Henrion, Miss G. Small; harp, Miss C. Ross; junior chorus, "Tambouring March", Traclar Misses, Elaroba bourine March," Treolar, Misses Blanch Harbin and Nannie Gibson; harps, Misses Ross and R. Elliot; Coronation Ode G. Hoffman; piano, Miss B. Carroll; march, Schubert; pianos, Misses Emma Clark, May Harvey, N. Gibson and B. Harbin.

Premiums Awarded. Premiums and medals were awarded as follows: Senior department-First class Miss Edith Brown-First premiums, Enpaper has recently taken in Germany will glish studies, composition, literature, histery, plain and ornamental penmanship; by the Grafenauer (Bavarla) Anzelger: On Second premium, ecclesiastical history.

April 17, 18%, an experiment was underpremiums, English studies, literature, his-tory, German, ornamental per manship and vocal music; second premiums, composi-tion and elocution; third premiums, arithmetic, algebra and penmanship. Miss Marie Webster-First premiums, Christian doc-trine, English studies, composition, literature, history, arithmetic and algebra; second premiums, elocution, bookkeeping, French, plain and ornamental penmanship. Miss Dolores Morton-First premiums, composition, literature, history bookkeeping by the paper mill. There, at 7:35 in the morning, three trees were cut down and conveyed to the paper mill. Here the trees were cut into short pieces by a circular saw, deprived of their outer bark by an-French studies of the fifth class; third premiums, literature and history. Miss Edith Grimes-First premiums, French, Latin, ornamental penmanship, piano and china painting; second premiums, Christian doc-trine, bookkeeping and penmarship; third premiums, English, arithmetic and cigebra Miss Ethel Colford-First premiums, Christian doctrine, English, bookkeeping and French in the fifth class; second premiums arithmetic, algebra and penmanship; third premiums, literature and history, Carrie Gibson-First premiums, water ors and piano; second premiums, arithme tic, algebra, ornamental penmanship and French studies in the fourth class; third premiums, Christian doctrine, composition history, elocution keeping. Miss Genevieve Small-First pre mium, vocal music; second premium, elo-cution; third premium, Christian doctrine Miss Adele Gibson-First premium, piano second premiums, composition, elecution vocal music and painting in water colors third premiums, Christian doctrine, arithmetic, algebra and special English studles Miss Regina Elliot-First premium harp; second premiums, Christian and elecution; third premlum, bookkeeping Miss Emma Clark-Third premiums, clocution, bookkeeping, French in the class for beginners and vocal music. Miss May Harvey—A premium for having given perfect satisfaction in all her studies during the short time she has been in the academy. Miss Margaret Devine-First pro mium, piano. Miss Bertha Carroll-Firs premium, piano.
Third class, Miss Mildred Williams-Firs

premiums, literature, history, arithmetic and object drawing; second premiums, com-position, elocution and Latin; third preiums, English studies. Miss Sarah De -First premiums, history and literature second premiums. Christian doctrine an object drawing; third premiums, Englis studies, composition, elocution and arithmetic. Miss Clara Ross-First premium, penmanship; second premiums, Christian penmanship; second premiums, Christian doctrine, English studies, composition, elo-cution and arithmetic. Miss Frances Jones —First premiums, literature and history; second premiums. Christian doctrine and elocution; third premiums, English an arithmetic. Miss Marie-Louise Green-Sec ond premium, Christian doctrine; third pre elocution and French in the fifth class. Division of the third class, Miss Clair Kirby—Second premiums, Christian doc-trine, English studies, composition, elocution, arithmetic, penmanship and French in the fourth class. Miss Mary Sheridan—Sec ond premium-English and Christian doc trine. Miss Marian Reeves—Second pre-miums, Christian doctrine, English and arithmetic; third premium, composition. Miss Isabel Boyd—Second premiums, sacred history and elocution; third premiums, composition, literature and history. Miss suelo Yznaga-First premium, composition second premium, Christian doctrine, Mis-Cordella Gross-Third premiums, Christian doctrine, English studies and arithmetic Miss Rosamond Niles-Third premium

Intermediate Departments. Fourth class and division-Miss Fanny Harkness-First premiums, Christian doc trine, English studies, compositian, arithmetic and penmanship; second premium, French studies; third premium, reading. Miss Blanche Harbin-First premiums, Christian doctrine, English studies, arith metic and French; second premium, composition; third premiums, reading and piano. Miss Genevieve Davis-First premlums, Christian doctrine, English and French; second premium, composition; third premiums, arithmetic and reading. Miss Miss Annie Murray-First premiums, Christian doctrine, English and arithmetic; second rremiums, French and reading. Miss Juliet Ayers—First premiums, English and composition; second premiums, French and position, second premiums, prench and reading; third premiums, penmanship and object drawing. Miss Katie Whitesell—First premiums, Christian doctrine and English; second premiums, composition, arithmetic and penmanship; third premium, reading. Miss Nannie Gibson—First premiums. English and piano: second premiums. iums, English and piano; second premium, Christian doctrine; third premiums arithmetic, penmanship, reading an French. Miss Gertrude Gensler-First prem ium, English; second premiums, Christian doctrine, composition, German, reading and plano; third premium, penmanship. Miss Marie Dissell—Second premium, English; Marie Dissen-Second production and third premiums, Christian doctrine and penmanship. Miss Lucy Powell-Second penmanship. Miss Lucy Powell—Second premium, English; third premiums, reading and object drawing. Miss Bessie Marmion -Second premiums, Christian doctrine and Miss Mabel Markriter-Second premium, Christian dootrine

Gibson: First premium, Christian doctrine; second premiums, English, French and composition, third premium, arithmetic Miss Edith Callaghan: First premium arithmetic; second premiums, reading and French; third premiums, English and com-position. Miss Elise Heiskell: First pre-mium, penmanship; second premiums, Eng-lish, French and composition; third pre-mium, arithmetic. Miss Edith Miller: First mium, arithmetic. Miss Edith Miller: First premium, Christian doctrine; second premiums, French and penmanship; third premium, English. Miss Anna Handy: Second premium. Christian doctrine; third premiums. English, French, arithmetic and composition. Miss Kathleen Ewing: Third premiums, English, French, arithmetic and composition. Miss Maud Fickling: Second premium, penmanship; third premiums, Christian doctrine, English, arithmetic and French. Miss Helen Handy: Second premium, Christian doctrine; third premiums, English and penmanship.

Primary Department.

Sixth class-Miss Gertrude Davis: First premiums, English, dictation, reading and French. Miss Eleanor Handy: First premiums, dictation and French. Miss Mary Fickling: First premium, arithmetic; third premium, French. Miss Flora Manning: First premium, arithmetic; third premium, English. Miss Lillian Manning: Third premium, English. Miss Joan Reeves: First premium, reading. Miss Mary Ward: First premium, Christian doctrine. Miss Eleanor Wright: Second premiums, English and reading: third premium, French. Seventh class—Miss Barbara Handy Third premium, penmanship.

Division of the seventh class-Miss Courtreading. Miss Marie Fischer: Third premium, arithmetic. Miss Nina Lopper: Third premium, penmanship. Miss Mary Reilly: Third premium, penmanship.

Academie Honors. Senior circle-The first honors, consisting of a crown and gold medal for excellence of

conduct, conferred on Miss Edith Brown.

The second honors were conferred on Misses Josie Foertsch, Ethel Colford, Marie Webster, Dolores Morton, Florence Colford. Edith Grimes and Carrie Gibson.

Junior circle—The first honors were conferred on Miss Edith Callaghan. The second honors were conferred on Misses Fannie Harkness, Mabel Markriter, Gertrude Davis, Mary Ward, Edith Miller, Gertride Gensler, Blanche Harbin, Bessie Marmion, Genevieve Davis Mand Fickling Mary Die Genevieve Davis, Maud Fickling, Mary Dis sell, Katie Whitesell and Nannie Gibson. Honorably mentioned: Misses May Harvey and Eleanor Wright. A crown conferred on Miss Mary Reilly, for being the smallest

Medals Awarded.

"little girl" in the school.

Christian doctrine-In the senior department, Misses Dolores Morton and Josie Foertsch being equal in merit, the medal was drawn by Miss Dolores Morton. other medal was presented by Mr. Foertsch.

In the intermediate department the medal is awarded to Miss Juliet Ayers. In the elementary department, Misses Kathleen Ewing, Edith Callaghan and Elsie Heiskeil being equal in merit, the medal was drawn by Miss Kathleen Ew-ing. The other medals are presented by

the parents.

In the primary department the medal is awarded to Miss Gertrude Davis.

History, literature and composition—In the second class of history, literature and composition, Misses Genevieve Small and Edith Grimes being equal in merit, the medal was drawn by Miss Genevieve Small. The other medal is presented by Mr. Grimes. In the third class of history and litera-

ture the medal is awarded to Miss Clara In the division of the third class of history and literature, Misses Clair Kirby and Consuelo Yznaga being equal in merit, the medal was drawn by Miss Clair Kirby. The other medal is presented by Mr.

In the fourth class of history the medal is awarded to Miss Gertrude Gensler.
French convergation—In the first class, Misses Dolores Morton and Marle Webster being equal in merit, the medal was drawn by Miss Dolores Mcrton; in the fifth class, Misses Consuelo Yznaga and Fannie Harkdrawn by Miss Consuelo Yznaga; the other medal is presented by Mr. Harkness; in the Elise Heiskell; in the class for beginners, Misses Blanche Harbin and Edith Grimes being equal in merit, the medal was drawn by Miss Blanche Harbin; the other medal presented by Mr. Grimes; a medal for Improvement in German is awarded to Miss

Josie Foertsch.

Music-In the second class harp the medal is awarded to Miss Clara Ross.

Drawing and painting—A medal for oil painting is awarded to Miss Angela Small, a medal for object drawing is awarded to Miss Genevieve Small; in the senior depart-ment a medal for polite and amiable deportment is awarded to Miss Josie Feertsch; in the ir termediate department a medal for polite and amiable deportment is awarded to Miss Fannie Harkness.

HE WAS LOST.

An Intoxicated Man Tries Hard to Locate His Domicile.

the San Francisco Post. If any one had told him he was drunk he would not have resented it, but would have made an effort to maintain his equilibrium and dignity long enough to explain that he was only a little oozy-woozy. He realized that he lived at 206 Irvington street and that his residence was on the right-hand side as he wobbled along homeward. The uncertain light of early dawn, combined with the blear in his eyes rendered it necessary for him to stop in front of every house and gravely brace himself against the railings until he could focus his eyesight on

the number. Finally he identified his house, but after arguing with himself for a couple of minutes he came to the conclusion that he was just woozy enough to make mistakes sible, so to be absolutely certain he bal-anced himself against the front fence and studied the number on the transom. Instead of 206 he saw 509. He rubbed his eyes and looked again, but the number had not changed. It was still 500. Then he won-dered how it happened that he had got on the wrong side of the street and three blocks too far out, made a zigzag across the street and started back, but before he had walked three blocks he came to the end of the street.

The weary pilgrim was bewildered. He

couldn't understand it, but getting his rections, shaped his course out the street on the right side and kept on until he came to 509 again. He studied it from every possible point of view, even trying to stand on his head to read it, but it perversely re-Utterly bewildered, he sat down on the

steps and waited till a policeman came along.
"I'm losht," he explained. "I wanter go ter 206 Irvington street."
"This is the place right here," deciared

the officer. "Can't be. Thish is 509."
"No, it ain't; it's 206; but the transom is turned over. The lost was found.

A Curious Camp Stove. From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

An Aroostook, Me., woodsman, E. B. White, has a curious and unique arrangement for cooking food over an open fire, which he calls a camp range. It consists of a three-fourths-inch iron gas pipe, eighteen inches long, hammered to a point at one end and plugged with metal, through which there are three small holes, each of a size fit to hold the end of a wire, say, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Loops are made of wire, into which skillets, pails, pans or other tapering cooking utensils are nitted snugly. A washer of sheet iron fits over the end of the gas pipe and is prevented from slipping clear down by a snug metal wristband. The washer serves to brace the wires. The gas pipe is driven into the ground and red embers and coals placed about it. The food is cooked easily and quickly. A coffee pot hanger is also used, it being bent up, so that the long coffee pot will swing clear of the fire. Had White cared to do so, he might have made a snug sum of money by patenting and selling his handy contrivance.

Bloomers Might Have Saved Her. From the Chicago Tribune.

authoress, who has contributed many articles to the press denouncing the bloomer, premium, Christian dootrine.

Elementary Department.

Fifth class and division—Miss Eleanor

caught her skirts on her wheel while bicycling this afternoon and was thrown violently to the street. She will probably die of her injuries.

Mrs. Mae Netting of Lebanon, Ind., the

FREE SILVER BEATEN

Action of the Maryland Democratic Convention.

SOUND MONEY PLATFORM ADOPTED

Major Stewart's Substitute Tabled by a Large Majority.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE CHOSEN

After The Star's report of the Maryland democratic convention at Baltimore closed vesterday the committee on resolutions reported the following platform, favoring the ingle or gold standard of money:

"The campaign upon which we are now about to enter involves no merely local or state issues, and hence all that the democrats of Maryland are at this time really concerned in is to make known with emphasis and distinctness their attitude upon the national questions which are to be discussed and settled in our approaching presidential struggle; in the hope that without regard to past differences all who believe in the principles of the party will heartily unite in a vigorous and harmonious effort to preserve our people from the evils of McKinleyism and to restore our state to its true place in the democratic column

"Our position upon the question of tariff reform is so well and thoroughly known that nothing more is needed from us on this sub-ject than a clear declaration of our stead-fast belief in this article of our political faith as set forth in the Chicago platform of 1892, leaving to the coming national democratic convention such further declaration upon this important subject as its wisdom shall deem proper, and contenting ourselves with the expression of our satisfaction that under the vigorous administration of President Cleveland, who has at all times cour-ageously maintained the public credit, and by the patriotic and judicious action of a democratic Congress, the country has been extricated from so many of the evils put upon it by the ill-ad-used and disas rous policy of the republicans.

"Ordinarily in advance of the assembling

of the representatives of the whole party in national convention, the framing of the declaration of party principles might well be left to them, but the overshadowing im-portance at this time of the financial question makes it incumbent upon us to speak with no uncertain sound upon this subject in order that the deliberate views of our people may exert the just influence to which they are entitled, and our delegates may be encouraged and strengthened in strenuously advocating their adoption as a part of our party platform.

"Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and further, that the government shall keep all its obligations, at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world; and we therefore nations of the world; and we, therefore, resolutely oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"The safety of the masses of the people can only be found in a sound and honest currency, and it is because we perceive that the hope of relief held up to them by the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio nearly, if not quite, twice the real value of silver bullion, will assuredly prove delusive, that, true to the history and traditions of our party, we de-clare our hostility to a policy so fatal, in the absence of an enlightened interna-tional agreement regulating the whole sub-ject, to the early establishment of which agreement we believe the efforts of the government should be steadily directed."

Free Silver Substitute.

a minority report from five members of the committee which had drafted the platform It was offered by them as a substitute for the sound money plank in the majority report, and was presented to the convention by Maj. William E. Stewart of Talbot county, as follows:

"In firm confidence of the beneficence of he principles of Jefferson, Jackson and true democracy, the democrats of Maryland, in state convention assembled, do first, de-clare that we are in full accord and hearty clare that we are in full accord and hearty sympathy with our brethren, the farmers and working men of these United States, and demand the restoration of the free coinage of silver as it existed prior to the iniquitous legislation of 1873, when, by the multiple of the state of publican votes, it was demonstrated; and we construe the financial planks in the platform of the last national democratic convention to mean the free, unlimited and independent coinage of gold and silver at the coinage ratio of 16 to 1, as fixed by particing democratic for the coinage ratio. patriotic democrats in Congress and approved by Andrew Jackson.
"We indorse the President's action in

many respects, but we do not agree with the President when he denounces the action of democratic Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

"We agree with the President in his message in regard to the Monroe doctrine.

"We demand revenue sufficient for the

support of the government."

This minority report as at first drafted in committee denounced the President for his position with regard to the Cuban revolution, and the President and Secretary Car-l'sle for issuing bonds in time of peace. These clauses were stricken out before the report was presented by Major Stewart. In addition to Major Stewart the commiteemen who signed the minority report were Dent Downing of Prince George's, Thomas T. Owen, Charles; R. W. Jones, Kent, and

Thomas B. Turner, Calvert.

After remarks by Major Stewart, J. Frank
Turner and D. A. Lynch, Col. Baughman moved to lay the substitute on the table, and demanded the previous question on the majority report. The vote was then taken, resulting in 87% yeas to 20% nays, and the free silver platform was dead. free silver platform was dead. The sound money platform was then adopted.

Delegates-at-Large.

The following delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago July 7 were elected: John E. Hurst, Major Richard M. Venable of Baltimore, Charles C. Homer of Baltimore, John P. Poe of Baltimore, General John Gill of Baltimore county, Edwin Warfield of Howard county, Charles C. Crothers of Cecil county, Marion de Kalb Smith of Kent county.

For electors-at-large there were but two

nominations, and the selection was made by acclamation. Col. John Walter Smith nominated Mr. Purnell, and Mr. Julian F. Jones proposed Mr. Randolph Barton.

Prefers an Easy Chair to a Wheel. From the Chicago Tribune.

There is a man somewhere in town who evidently looks upon the pleasures of bicycling as a delusion and a snare. He it was who inserted the following ad. in yesterday's Tribune:

WILL EXCHANGE HIGH-GRADE SAFETY FOR This modest little ad. suggests a train street cable, with the Lincoln avenue loop thrown in. Was the man's ambition fired by the inspiring sight of the swiftly-moving

thousands of riders who bowl along well-paved boulevards and through parks Did he succumb to the fascination, yield to the temptation, and buy a wheel?

Did he trundle it home rather than trust it to the tender mercies of an expressman,

take it out in the alley as the shades of night were falling, try to ride it, and did it buck? Did he persist in trying to learn to ride until he was a mass of black and blue bruises from crown to heel? Then, in a spirit of frony that is beautiful in its power of penetration, did he offer to

trade the bike off for most any old thing in the way of upholstered furniture on which he might repose at ease and recover from the effects of a folly that strikes both youth and old age and is as wide as the world in the swath it cuts?

Just What He Needed. From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

"Stand back!" exclaimed the friend of the man who was down on the ground. "Stand back and give him air!" And the bystanders accommodatingly stood back, while the man who was down

on the ground calmly went on pumping up his rear tire.